THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. X., No. 480. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₰ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship

"CANTON,"

218, 55/100 Tons Register, 150 Horse-power, is of light draught of Water, and well known as a most desirable Coast or River Steamer.

If not disposed of by private sale, she will be offered for sale by Public Auction shortly.

MAXN. FISCHER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 23d August, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that *on and after this date* the business of the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY at this Port will be conducted by Mr. W. R. DALZIEL.

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859 29oc

NOTICE.

THE business of Messrs. JAMES HARTLEY & Co. will be carried on, *on and after this date*, by Mr. W. R. DALZIEL.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.,
Per their Agent
E. WARDEN.
London and Oriental
Steam Transit Insurance Office,
Shanghai, 1st October, 1859. 29oc

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as PUBLIC TEA INSPECTOR and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at the *Yuh-chin Hong.*

JOHN MALTBY.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD JAMES ASHTON has been admitted a partner in our Firm in China from 1st *July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai, and Foochow.
26no China, 15th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to give notice that he has established himself as *Shipchandler, Storekeeper, Commission Agent & Auctioneer* under the style of CLARK & Co., and trusts that by proper attention to business and moderate charges he may merit a share of the patronage of the Community here and Ship Masters frequenting this Port.

W. J. S. CLARK.
tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late Mr. WILLIAM COMSTOCK, Junior, in our firm ceased *on the 31st May ultimo.*

Our firm now consists of AUGUSTINE HEARD, JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, Jr., ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and E. FRANCIS PARKER.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf China, July 22d, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this Port as *General Agent and Commission Merchant.*

JOHN MAJOR.
22ja Nagasaki, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *Public Tea Inspector*, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co.

JOHN BLAIN.
公道 *Kung-tow.*
Shanghai, 1st July, 1859. 24de

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned, in which Mr. J. BOHSTEDT has been admitted a Partner since *the 1st April*, will in future be carried on under the style or firm of WADMAN & Co.

E. WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 1st July, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on 31st *December* 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on 31st *December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALBERT L. FREEMAN is admitted a partner in our firm. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the style of

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 26th May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-partnership as *Shipwrights*, under the style of REYNOLDS & COLLYER.

E. A. REYNOLDS.
C. S. COLLYER.
tf Shanghai, 2d May, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has established himself at this Port as *General Commission Agent and Merchant*, under the style of TATHAM & Co

THOMAS TATHAM.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do.,	,, 6	,,
Twelve do.,	,, 7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST INDIA & CHINA AGENCY,
Establish for 10 years in the city of London.

THE undersigned takes this means of informing those parties who have answered his advertisement by sending him indents for various descriptions of Manufactures, Mess Stores, and other European requisites, unaccompanied by remittances, that they cannot be attended to, until a Cash remittance for at least one half of the amount of their indents upon him has been received, after which, the goods will be shipped immediately, and the remaining cost of the purchases for them, will be drawn for by Bills at 60 days sight.

HENRY CASSIN,
Lloyd's Merchants Room,
26no Royal Exchange.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW-LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 3 Months ¼, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1850

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.
Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,....	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

A CHOICE Assortment of Tweeds, Cloths, Flannels, Hats, Caps, Electro Plated Dish Covers, Dinner and Tea Sets, Copying-Presses, Goshen Butter, Gallego Flour, York Hams, Raisins, Figs, Loaf and Crushed Sugar, Stoves and Grates of every description.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

NOTICE.

FOR sale at the Store of the undersigned.

Dr. Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters.
Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain-killer.
Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

H. FOGG & Co.
22oc Shanghai, 22d July, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

CLARK & CO.

HAVE just received and offer for sale at low prices—

Tapestry, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpeting; Velvet Pile and Axminster Rugs; Coir-door Mats and Hall Carpeting; Fenders, Fire-Irons and Door-Scrapers; Cardigan Jackets and Vests; Superior French Kid and Wash-leather Gloves; Damask Curtain with Trimming to match; and various other goods suitable for the season.

tf Shanghai, September 24th, 1859.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome Drawing-room Chimney-piece,
Do. Dining-room Do.
with Grates, Fenders and Furniture to match.

Apply to C. *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 22d September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

CLICQUOT Champagne, finest quality, ...	Tls. 11 per doz.
Giesler & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality,........	,, 10 ,,
Fine Claret, ...	,, 7 ,,

A few cases fine Old Madeira, belonging to the Estate of the late C. WILLS, Esq.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE *"HSIN CHING LU,"* or *"Book of Experiments,"* by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry.
do. Golden do.
Superior Old Port.
in 3 doz. Cases.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

A LARGE and Commodious House recently erected within the French Concession containing 8 Rooms, 2 bath Rooms and all the conveniences of a residence, with Verandahs and a Look-out commanding a view of the River.

Suitable outbuildings attached.

For terms apply to
H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with Servants Offices attached situated in Bridge Street known as Hubertson's Bungalow.

Also,

On the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE BOARD & LODGING.

MRS. J. R. BARRAS, begs to inform the Community of Shanghai and Strangers visiting the Port, that she has taken the large and commodious House, (lately in the occupation of Messrs PLATT & Co., called *Sin Yu-shing*, situated on or near the Yang-king Pang end of Church Street) which has been fitted up for Ladies and Gentlemen, with all the comforts of a quiet Home, with or without Board.

Also to let 2 small Godowns.
15oc Shanghai, 15th September, 1859.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Ambrotype Room to the French Bund, next door to Kin-te-yuen's Silk Shop.

ORRIN E. FREEMAN.
tf Shanghai, 26th August 1859.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do.	,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,....	,, 1.0.0 ,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

CLARK & CO.,

Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,
Yang-king-pang corner of Rue de Mausolée.

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

tf Shanghai, 13th August, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

CHEONG FAT,

From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

TEXTOR & CO.

DESIMA & KANAGAWA,
26no *JAPAN.*

C. A. FLETCHER & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS.
HAKODADI.
YESSO.
6ju JAPAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. H. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Saturday, the 22d October, at daylight*, with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *viâ* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,000 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 14th October*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 p.m. *of Thursday, the 20th October*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 8th October, 1859.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell at the residence of E. Warden, Esq., on *Tuesday, the 11th and Wednesday, the 12th inst.*, at 11 o'clock a.m. each day.

The Household Furniture, &c., of that gentleman—consisting of Drawing and Dining room Furniture, Piano, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Marble Top Washstands, Table Ware, Stores, &c.

Also,

Books, Plate, Carriage, and Harness, Photographic apparatus, &c., belonging to W. H. Vacher, Esq.

Catalogues will be issued early. Goods on view on *Monday, the 10th inst.*

F. P. WEBB.

o Shanghai, 5th October, 1859.

PORT! SHERRY! CHAMPAGNE!

NOW landing ex *Beemah*, and offered for sale at very moderate prices, by the undersigned.

Cases Fine Old Port,......(3 dozens each.)
,, Superior Gold Sherry ,, ,,
,, Fine Champagne,
Le Forrestier et Fils (1 doz. each,)
,, Do. do. Canneaux et Fils ,, ,,
,, Rich Ginger Cordial (3 dozens each.)

Samples shewn and orders received at the Counting-room of Messrs. Frazar & Co. from whose godown the Goods will be delivered.

THOS. HUME.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDY.

Vintage 1855.

JUST landed ex *Beemah* and for sale, in Quarter Casks. For sample and price, apply at the Counting-room of Messrs. Frazar & Co.

THOS. HUME.

tf Shanghai, 5th October, 1859.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 8, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning, and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Aug.	10	Singapore, ...Sept.	14
Bombay, ...Aug.	31	Hongkong, ...Sept.	23
Calcutta, ...Aug.	—	New York, ...July	26
Galle, ...Sept.	5		

Mail of 20th Aug. from London *viâ* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 8th.—Shanghai, 15th inst. Last year it was received on 15th, per *Yang-tsze*.

Latest dates in England from China,—

Hongkong....June 22 Shanghai .... ,, 14	Received By Telegram ..Aug. 8
Hongkong....June 5 Shanghai ....May 30	*viâ* Marseilles by Post August 1.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on 7th instant, of abscess in the liver. Capt. Charles W. Brewer, late Commanding Siamese ship *Contest*.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 7th Oct., 1859.		*Ending 7th Oct., 1858.*	
1.—	*Max.* 82	*Min.* 68	*Max.* 71	*Min.* 61
2.—	,, 70	,, 67	,, 72	,, 60
3.—	,, 71	,, 68	,, 73	,, 64
4.—	,, 71	,, 68	,, 74	,, 64
5.—	,, 70	,, 65	,, 73	,, 60
6.—	,, 70	,, 63	,, 74	,, 62
7.—	,, 68	,, 62	,, 72	,, 62

To be continued weekly.

N.B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange,..............No quotations.

Opium.

	Malwa	*Patna*	
October,	New, Tls.	New, Tls.	Old, Tls.
1,	....470 —	......575 —	....550 —
3,	....470 —	......575 —	....550 —
4,	....470 —	......576 —	....555 —
5,	..—468 —	......568 —	....555 —
6,	....468 —	......568 —	....555 —
7,	....470 —	......573 —	.... —

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Oct. 7th, U. S. S. *Germantown*, from Nagasaki.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per *Malabar*, Mr. & Mrs. E. Warden, Messrs. F. Wilzer, C. S. Matheson, H. Chevallier, C. Framjee, Eug. Buissonnet, and A. Bidet.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

August 20.

For Shanghai, Messrs. R. J. Ashton, F. N. May, and Mills.

For Hongkong, Messrs. A. J. Ainslie, G. Dods, T. G. Luson, H. Dickson, J. Cahu, and G. H. Beveridge, and Mons. Leon Juval.

September 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. Tritton, Messrs. W. Brand, Hughes, Purdie, and Brown.

For Shanghai, Messrs. G. J Cowie, and W. G. Gordon.

September 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Western, and Fitzroy.

October 4.

For Hongkong, Miss Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bowra, and Mr. C. Hope.

October 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. A. R. Hudson.

The next outward mail for Europe will be closed on Friday, the 21st instant, and leave on the following morning at day-light.

Local.—We mentioned some time ago a report that a Budhist priest had established himself as a rebel chief near Yang-chau. This appears to be a mistake. Hang-chau is the locality. The priest's camp is said to be well found in foreign arms ammunition, and to command a force of his own class, most of them Ho Nan men, about 1,000 strong. This, small as it is, keeps perfect mastery of a certain piece of territory on which no imperialist can shew himself. We hear of another chief near the Fung-yang in the north of Ngan Hwui, who his distinguishing himself by his independence. There is special trouble in the district of Hü-i in Sz' Chau.

During this week, writes a valuable correspondent, a report has been current, in Shanghai, that the long-haired insurgents, the Tai-pingites, have turned their lines westward and advanced into the great and rich province of Sz Chuen. If this be true, he adds, it is an important move; for as we hear of no retrograde step of the rebels in these parts, eastward, an advance into regions before unvisited by them may be regarded as a sign of augmented strength on their part, or at least of diminished strength on the part of the emperor's army. We had heard of this movement before, but it was attributed to the Canton rebels who had left Kiang Si, and had been crossing Hu Nan. Their abandonment of Kiang Si is attributed partly to the terrible impoverishment of the province, which they have fairly exhausted, and partly to the exertions of Tsang Kwoh-fan, sometime a vice-president of the Board of Ceremonies, but for the last three years mourning in his native province. He has been commissioned by the Emperor to proceed to Sz' Ch'uen to exterminate, &c.

The *chi-hien* prohibits small pawnshops, of which he is given to understand a large number are opened by idle Fokienese and Cantonese in the foreign settlement. These, which are in effect resettors' establishments, charge enormous interests; as much as 30 per cent *a month*; they bribe the magistrate's police and set the law at defiance. Besides calling on the people to aid in their suppression, the *chi-hien* is about to write to the foreign Consuls to prevent such people from obtaining leases.

Some nights ago a family in the city hearing a noise got up and found a monkey hid in the kitchen. It appears that monkeys are trained to act as burglar's assistants, or rather to prevent effraction by opening the door to their masters who slip them in by the back of the premises.

A very violent placard repeats all the abuse that has been yet uttered of foreigners engaged in the coolie trade; it is aimed however more at the authorities than the foreigners. Chinese are taken on board ship; their tails cut off; their persons disfigured, and their dress changed, to prevent recognition. They are then taken to work somewhere abroad like beasts, or thrust in the van as soldiers. They are ill-fed, beaten, and kept in a filthy state till they fall sick, and pitched into the sea if their illness lasts more than a week. The authorities, who ought to sympathise with the people, have ignored their sufferings, until their excitement threatened a serious disturbance. Then they issued proclamations, executed four kidnappers, but trumped up a story that the coolies taken were going aboard voluntarily. Most deplorable of all is the *táutai's* conduct. He takes the bribe of the foreigners; avails himself of a despatch of the Governor-general to offer rewards for those concerned in the outrage on the Ma-loo. A servant of the imperial government, he neglects its subjects, and lends his aid to foreign powers at its expense. This produces great discontent. Be it that the sailor killed was not a kidnapper, sailors do daily commit robbery ashore, get drunk, and insult the women; and suppose it proper that two or three men should expiate the murder committed, there is no reason why some fifty or sixty should be confined and tortured; as is the case.

A Shan Tung man, who had employed a friend to purchase 1,000 piculs of gunpowder, alleging an authority from the provincial commander-in-chief, has been seized. A head of braves in the *táutái's* service his bailed him out as a connection of his family.

Peking Gazettes.—We have *Gazettes* from the 31st Augt. to the 10th Sept.

Hwashana gets five days leave to recruit his health; Kweiliang, a like indulgence a few days later. Hwashana is soon at Court again; Kweiliang prays an extension. It is ordered by Decree that from the 24th of September mandarins wear the winter cap.

Tsáu Shi-chung, the new Governor of Kwang Si has lost his mother, but is not to retire, as is customary, for three years. He is to go to Sz' Ch'uen, his native province, to superintend the obsequies, during which time his post will be filled by Siangkwei, the treasurer of Sz' Ch'uen; the 100 days mourning over, he is to resume his governorship.

The late Governor, Láu Tsung-kwang, now acting Governor-general of the Two Kwang, apologises for a short collection in the Canton Customs on the ground that "the great trouble of late years on the seas has made the collection not such as it once was." In the 2nd moon of this year the treasurer, judge, and other members of the central war committee of the province, applied for 300,000 taels. The Hoppo Hangki did furnish 120,000 by the 6th moon, but Hwang Tsunghan did not report this collection to the Throne. The Hoppo had also already applied for officers to forward 50,000 taels to the office of the Imperial Household, for public use, with 20,000 taels for the construction of the grain boats; whatever this service may be; but great danger was apprehended from insurgents, and Hwang applied this money locally, without reporting it either to the Emperor. In 1857, there were lying in the provincial treasury 65,000 taels, the remittance of which to Peking, as a loan to the same office, had commenced, but, [for some reason not given] were turned back, and the barbarians entered the city in 11th moon and seized the whole of it.

In the *Gazette* of the 1st September a Decree acknowledges the report of the Prince Ts'ai Yuan and of Lingkwei on the deficiency of the Tsung-wan Gate Collectorate, *the* metropolitan office of inland revenue. Their memorial, published on the 10th, does admit a serious deficiency. They have enjoined their customs staff to be strict and zealous; but alas! the state of the communications makes the arrival of merchandise from the south slow; and silver is worth in Peking from 400 to 500 per cent what it is in the provinces. More than one half of the trading community is consequently hanging back: "Then, since the beginning of the summer, crowds of barbarian ships have been appearing again on the coast of Tien-tsing with a din of discussion, that has tended to embarrass the circulation of trade and trader." The quotas due are distinguished as of *regular* duties, on indigo, drugs, and wine, 102,187 taels; and *surplus* duties, 212,776 taels. The first are all in, but of the last but 99,088 are collected. The total exceeds last year's total, however, by 41,865 taels.

Nganlin, Commissioner of Silk at Hangchau, and Superintendent of Customs in the Pih-sin Kwan, has with his predecessor collected the full amount due by the Pih-sin Kwan for the year ending 29th June; namely, 188,284 taels, plus some 231 taels odd. In detailing the distribution of this he mentions the instructions of the Board of Revenue regarding 10,000 taels of the revenue derivable from foreign drug, or opium.

The Emperor's uncle, Mien Yü, in what capacity it is not clear, presents with others a memorial on the deficiency of copper for cash mintage, and prays that the old law against possession of copper vessels be enforced. The mints of the Boards of Revenue and Works demand annually 6,000,000 catties (say 3,600 tons); of late the disquiet of the south-west has rendered remittances difficult. This year but one has been made, and no more can be looked for. The law, which has been revised up to 1857, prohibits the possession, by officials, of copper articles weighing over 5 catties, and by non-officials, over 1 catty. It is much neglected. It is stated elsewhere that the best water-pipes so much used by smokers in the south are made of the cash of K'ang Hi and Yung Ching. Since K'ien Lung, 1796, no good cash have been made.

A Decree of the 5th September desires Haugki, Hoppo of Canton, to remain *pro tem.* at his post, to confer with Láu Tsung-kwang regarding trade.

In the *Gazette* of the 10th September, a curious peerage case, as we should regard it, is referred to the Throne. In 1657, the 13th year of Shun Chi, the first reign in this dynasty, Hwang Wu-ts'ien was created Hai-ching Kung, that is as we should say, Duke of Hai-ching, a district near Amoy, for bringing over a large body of Chinese to acknowledge the new family. There is of course the greatest difference between nobility as we have it and that of China, one peculiarity of which is that, much of it wanes at a fixed rate of decadence till it becomes extinct, and another that, even where the dignity is conferred for ever, the patent requires resuscitation as each succeeding representative of the title expires. We translate *kung*. duke, as there are five orders and the *kung* is the chief of the five. The last Hai-ching Kung was Hwang K'ing-ch'un, a *tsung-ping*, or general of division, in the provincial army of Kiang Nan, who, having been called to Peking, died there in 1858. His widow, *née* Wang, was left with three sons under age whom the state of the country prevented her carrying back to their proper district, Ho-p'ing in Fuh Kien; and her poverty being great she presents a return of the kindred of the deceased to Chang Siang-ho and Tung Shun, prefect and sub-prefect of Shun-t'ien Fu, the metropolitan department, with a prayer that they will obtain the transfer of her sons to Ta-hing, one of the districts of Peking; "that the widow and the fatherless may have whereon to depend." The memorialists applied to the Boards of Revenue, (or Registration,) and War, but were referred by them to the Emperor, who is accordingly prayed to sanction the change of settlement requested by the widow, and to decide which of the family is to take up the title.

The Censor Su Chung-shan complains of a class of subordinates in the metropolitan granaries, who carry their extortions to such a length that applicants for rations do not receive more than five catties out of a hundred they are entitled to. They have nicknames significant of their malpractices. The Emperor orders the arrest of seven, denounced as most notorious.

The Imperial force in the north of Ngan Hwui is badly off for arms and money. Kwánwan, Governor General of Hu Kwang, reports an application made to him by the Governor of that province, propably after Shingpáu's defeat, for 20,000 taels; also for spears, matchlocks, arrows, &c. Kwánwan spares him the money, and sends him 200 tents; 180 matchlocks; 200 bows and 3,000 plummet-headed arrows; and 100 of a sort of rocket.

The high authorities of Kiang Su forward an application for sick leave on behalf of Liang Tso-chung, properly provincial treasurer of the Nanking division of Kiang Su, and acting as commissary-general north of the Great River. The glare of the summer has given him ophthalmia; this has been aggravated by his grief at a death in his family, and now, "he never can read business papers for any length of time without giddiness of the head and an affection of his eye sight."

A correspondent draws attention to the fact that on the 11th Sept., the 15th of the 8th moon of the current year, an Imperial Edict was issued, appointing Tsunghau to the office of Commissioner of Salt at Changlu. Tsunghau was the first and chief of the two high officers, appointed by the Emperor to conduct the American Embassy to and from Peking, on Mr. Ward's recent visit to the Capital; at that time he held the office of Tsing-ho Táu, or Intendant of Tsing-ho; a post in the river works. This recent promotion, it is suggested, is evidence that this Manchu functionary had fulfilled the duties of his former appointment in charge of the foreign embassy, in a manner as satisfactory to his Imperial Master, as it is believed to have been to the American Minister.

A paragraph in the introductory part of the *Shanghai Market Report* of 5th inst. states that there is no doubt that the Chinese Government has *refused* to open the ports of Swatow and Hainan conceded to the United States by their treaty of Tien-tsin, of which the ratifications were exchanged in August last; and remarks, if any thing were wanting, more than the perfidy exhibited in the Pei-ho, to prove the bad faith of this Government, it is now furnished by the fact of its repudiating a treaty of amity and commerce made without restraint, with every profession of friendship, and ratified, apparently, in the same spirit.* We have since heard the statement corroborated.

* This decision appears to have been announced since Mr. Ward, U. S. Minister, left here for Japan. We wait that gentleman's return with some curiosity to see how this breach of treaty will be dealt with by the Americans. Mr. Ward left here for Japan on 18th ult. in the U. S. S. *Powhatan*, Capt. Pearson bearing the flag of Commodore Tatnal. By the U. S. S. *Germantown*, just arrived, we learn that the *Powhatan* had put back to Nagasaki, six days after she left, having broken some of her machinery. When repaired she would leave immediately for Kanagawa, and afterwards come back to Shanghai.

H. M. S. *Cruiser* has returned from Ningpo. We hear that her presence there prevented an attack on the Christian hospice at Chinghai and that the French Consul, backed by English force, obtained the punishment of two offenders against the Lazarist priest.

It appears that the misunderstanding which took place at Shanghai on the subject of "Free Emigration" was so reported at Ningpo as to impress the Chinese populace with the belief that kidnapping had been resorted to. This arriving about the time when flaming proclamations of victory subdued to force of European prestige, and being contemporary with some errors in judgement committed by the convoying company, lured the patriots of Chinghai into the persuasion that the moment had arrived to free their country from the barbarian yoke.

They seem to have imagined that a pretext for creating disturbance might aid them by casting a ray of right on their side.

Unfortunately the Lazarist priests have no legal title to the building in which their hospice is established. It was confiscated on account of the disgraceful conduct of its former occupant and was made over to the priests (we have heard for a consideration) by a former Taoutai until a better site could be found. Certain persons who kept in the back ground claimed the property; the indignant mob was ready to aid their cause. The hospice was broken into, the rooms rummaged and the priest given till the 1st of the present moon to vacate it. Otherwise the building was to be pillaged, then burnt, and the children sold.

The feeling expressed towards foreigners gave the missionary priests reason to conclude that the threat would be put into execution—they communicated with the local authorities and reported the circumstances to their Consul at Shanghai. No French man of war being at the moment available the *Cruiser* was ordered to embark the French Consul to proceed to Ningpo and render such assistance as might be found necessary.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the result.

We regret that so strong a feeling of dislike should be shewn towards foreigners, still we are of opinion that the "Free Emigration" subject might be so reported as to incense the mob without deviating much from the truth.

Protection for Junks may be necessary for Chinese traders, yet we hope to see the day when vessels waving the British Ensign are forbidden to enter into the Convoying trade.

Minutes *of Proceedings at a Naval Court, held on board Her Majesty's Steam-ship* Sampson, *at Shanghae, on Thursday, the October 6th,* 1859.

Present.

George S. Hand, Esq., c.b., Captain of Her Majesty's Steam-ship *Sampson*, and Senior Naval Officer present, *President.*

John Markham, Esq., Her Majesty's Vice-Consul for the Port.

Mr. J. W. Darlington, Master of the British Ship *Friar Tuck.*

Mr. Chas. Taylor, Master of the British Ship *Tung Yu.*

Court held at the requisition of Her Majesty's Consul, on application from Consignees interested in the British Steamer *Rémi*, to enquire why the said Steamer *Rémi* put into the Bay or Harbor of Kagosima on the night of the 16th September last, instead of prosecuting her voyage, from Kanagawa to Shanghae, as well as to enquire into the cause of the quantity of water that was found in her hold during the said passage.

The Court having very deliberately weighed the evidence adduced both for the Prosecution and Defence, are of opinion that after the water was discovered in the hold of the vessel, every exertion was made to free the Ship; and putting into Kagosima Bay for fuel was, under all the circumstances, justifiable considering the small number of the Crew, and that reduced by sickness, and by fatigue,—having encountered very bad weather,—added to the very inferior quality of the fuel; and that no blame is to be attached to the Master or Engineers for her late lengthened voyage from Kanagawa to this Port.

(Signed,) GEORGE S. HAND.
,, JOHN MARKHAM.
,, J. W. DARLINGTON.
,, CHAS. TAYLOR.

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAE.

Civil side.

7th October, 1859.

Slater *v.* Platt & Co.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq., *H. M. Consul.*

Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, T. Rothwell, } *Assessors.*

This was a case in which the Plaintiff, George Slater of Bolton, England, claimed the sum £7.278.13.9. from the Defendants, Thomas Platt & Co. of Shanghai; part being money retained in Shanghai due by the said Thomas Platt & Co. to George Slater, as executor to James Slater, and the other part being money advanced in England to Thomas Platt, one of the partners of the said firm.

James Whitlow appeared as the Attorney of George Slater, the *Plaintiff.*

The Defendants were represented by Thomas Platt one of the partners in the firm of Thomas Platt & Co.

It appeared that James Slater had advanced a sum of money to the firm in which his son George Slater was a partner. Thomas Platt had two-thirds share, and George Slater one-third. In 1857 the defendant went to England, and new articles of partnership were agreed to, by which a further sum of £5,000 was advanced by James Slater and the two partners were to have equal shares in the business. The whole sum lent was £10.500 for the term of 7 years, no part to be returned until the expiration of that time.

There was a running account between the parties. Net proceeds of consignments home being re-invested in shipments out. Entries of profit or loss were made on the half and half principle. Net proceeds of consignments from home were to be remitted at once.

After deliberation on the evidence produced, the Court decided that the Defendants should pay the sum of £1,371.18., being the balance of the consignment account, with interest from the present time at the rate of 12 per cent per annum; but that the remainder of the plaintiff's claim viz: £5,906.15.9. will not be due by the firm of Thomas Platt & Co. until the 31st December, 1862.

THE REGATTA.

An event almost unprecedented in the annals of this settlement—certainly of *modern* Shanghae—is now on the *tapis.* On Wednesday next, the 12th instant, we are to be treated with a Regatta! It is in the memory of our "oldest inhabitant," that, at some almost ante diluvian epoch, a former generation of Englishmen was wont to disport itself on these turbid waters in huge vessels, as much like the racing cutters of this day, as a Roman trireme to the yacht *America;* and further, that in pursuit of their aquatic propensities, these hardy Britons challenged and vanquished in several races, the "ancient mariners" who formed the floating population of Woosung. Those good old times—as our Methuselah regretfully calls them—were coeval with that period of gross bachelordom in which the early pioneers, the "Pilgrim Fathers" in fact, of Shanghae lived or rather existed; when the subtle influence of woman was not present to humanize and elevate the tone of society; and when *sacs de nuit* were recognised as the only costume of the Bund.

From that time to this, certainly for some years, no successful attempt has been made to enter with spirit into aquatic amusements. Capt. Nicholson, of H. M. S. *Pique*, set a worthy example two years ago, by racing his own boats, for the amusement of the community, and with even these small means at his command, succeeded in providing a very pleasant day's entertainment. It is strange that, until quite recently, no spirit of emulation should have been excited among the rowing-men of Shanghae, with all the advantages at their disposal of good boats and good oars-men. Strange that, even now, after so much breath has been expended in *talking* about the Regatta, so little is likely to evaporate in the actual struggle for fame and the approving glance of Beauty! Alas, for the degeneracy of Shanghae! it is true that Wednesday's programme contains but *one* solitary amateur race, the others being all made up by crews from the men of war and merchant ships in port. We sincerely hope that it is not yet too late to rouse the emulative ardour of some of those young athletes, who, bending gracefully to the oar, are the daily objects of our admiration and envy. May we have an agreeable surprise on Wednesday, in being allowed to witness a sculler's or pair oar race in addition to those now on the card.

We are not in the confidence of those gentlemen who are planning the Regatta, but their names are a sufficient guarantee for the completeness of their arrangements, to prevent confusion on the course, or discomfort to the spectators. As far as the latter are concerned we feel sure that there will no cause for complaint, as we understand that, by the courtesy of Capt. Hand, of H. M. S. *Sampson*, a gun-boat will be placed at the disposal of the ladies and their friends, for their accommodation during the Regatta. This will be a great advantage, as, with no other means of conveyance than native boats, it would have been impossible for half the community, especially the ladies, to enjoy the entertainment prepared for them, and we have no doubt that the kindness of Capt. Hand will be appreciated to it's fullest extent. Should the weather be propitious, and all the arrangements dove-tail, as we anticipate, the 12th will be a red-letter day for Shanghae.

The amateur cutter match will doubtless absorb the chief portion of public interest, being a struggle for supremacy between North and South; *Canton* being represented by four of it's most renowned oarsmen, while *Shanghae* will send both a light and a heavy crew to oppose them, and to decide the individual merits of the boats. *Canton* is decidedly the general favorite, but there are some who think that the race will be a very severely contested one; and imagine that as we have always beaten our southern friends on the Turf, we should also be victorious on the water. All that *we* can say at present is,

Palmam qui meruit ferat!

The following is the Programme.

The Boats will start from the Jetty on the Pootung side near the Cemetery at 2 p.m. Distance one mile down the river and back.

1.—Ra[illegible] for Men-of-War's 4 oared Gigs.—

[illegible]pson, ...1.	Janus, ...1.
I[illegible]exible, ...1.	Haughty, ...1.

2.—Race for Cutters, Pinnaces, and Gun-boat's Cutter Gigs.—

Sampson, ...2 Cutters.
do. ....1 Pinnace.
Inflexible, ...1 Cutter.
do. ....1 Pinnace.
Cruiser, ...1 do.
Janus, ...1 Cutter Gig.
Haughty, ...1 do.
Starling, ...1 do.

3.—Match, 3 four-oared Gigs.—

Used up, ...White.
Flash, ...Scarlet & White.
Waif, ...Light blue.

4.—Race for Paddlebox Boats.—

Sampson, ...2.	Inflexible, ...2.

5.—Race for 6 oared Galleys.—

Sampson, ...1.	Inflexible, ...1.
Cruiser, ...1.	

6.—Race for Dingys.—

Sampson, ...1.	Janus, ...1.
Inflexible, ...1.	Haughty, ...1.
Cruiser, ...1.	Forester, ...1.
Starling, ...1.	

7.—Race for Merchant Ship's Gigs.

8.—Race for Royal Marines only.—

Sampson, ...1 Cutter.
Inflexible, ...1 do.
Cruiser, ...1 do.

9.—Sampan Race.

Distinguishing Colours of the various Ships' Boats.

Sampson, .. Blue, white, and red horizontal.
Inflexible, .. White with red cross.
Cruiser, ... White with blue cross.
Haughty, .. Red.
Forester, ... White.
Janus, ... Blue.
Starling, ... Blue with white cross.

Murder.—There have been two murders committed lately in that part of the settlement known as the French Concession. Thomas Howard, Seaman, belonging to the American ship *Pampero*, with some other sailors, were drinking in a grog-shop on the night of the 26th ulto. When leaving at about 11 o'clock they were followed by some of the French police, and other persons, to the jetty. When in the sampan one of the sailors used some abusive language to the party on shore who rushed off to the boat; the sailors, with the exception of Howard and a man named Knowles, jumped over board to escape from them. Howard received several blows and was not seen again until his body was picked up the Rope walk road Jetty, six days afterwards. He was identified by one of his shipmates. Knowles was also struck on the head; he was left on some spars and the same party returned and again attacked him. They took him to the Police Station where he was claimed by the United States Consul, by whom the case is under investigation.

A Seaman belonging to the *Bride of the Seas* and some of his shipmates were at the same drinking house on the 3d inst. He left his party to get some thing to eat, being intoxicated, he, by mistake, was going up stairs when he was knocked down, kicked and beaten on the head and then dragged out of the house by some police and others. About half an hour after he was found lying in a back street about 25 yards from the house, dead; with a wound in the back part of the left side. One of the French police was standing by with the deceased's knife in his hand. He said that Powell had wounded one of the police with the knife. The body was removed to the Municipal Police Station and an inquest held on it.

The *Friend of India* of 11th August last, gives a letter from its London correspondent dated the 26th June on the subject of the Asiatic Telegraph. We give a portion of it, highly interesting to us in China, as it is the line by which our communication with England will be effected at no very distant period. The letter gives an account of the further intended progress of the line from Aden up the East Coast of Arabia to Kurrachee and thence to Bombay.

The message which was sent from Aden on the 10th and which reached London on the 20th, announced the arrival at Aden of the Calcutta steamer of the 17th. It was flashed up to Alexandria, which it reached in time to catch the Bombay mails, on the eve of leaving that port. The Bombay mail may therefore be expected to bring the Calcutta intelligence of the succeeding mail, and the Calcutta mail ere it leaves Alexandria may be expected to be put in possession of the intelligence sent a fortnight later from Bombay; at present the messages are conveyed from Alexandria to Marseilles by steamer, in a period of about six days. The line from Cagliari to Malta is broken, and though a new cable has been sent out, a month will probably elapse before it can be laid When that line of communication is established, we may often expect the Aden message in London in five or six days. I would mention incidentally that the Mediterranean extension Company are now laying a cable between Malta, and Sicily. The distance is short, and the expense will not exceed £10,000. Messages will be sent by that route on reaching Malta, through Sicily and Italy and there will thus be a wholesome competition between that line and the Sardinian and French line. But all the Italian telegraphs are very slow. At all events, it appears certain that by the time this letter reaches you both these lines will be completed, and the only break between Aden and London will be the distance from Alexandria to Malta. It will be some little time before this obstacle is annihilated.

You have heard that the attempt to lay a submarine line between Alexandria and Candia has failed a second time. This is the line which was to connect Alexandria with Constantiople and the rest of Europe. In consequence of some accident to the paying out machinery in the "Elba" which took the cable, it broke about 240 miles from Alexandria and 60 from Candia—that is from the easternmost point of the island, and in a depth of 1,500 fathoms. It is therefore irrecoverable. I fear that two months, perhaps ten weeks, must elapse before this miscarriage is repaired. The interruption is very deplorable, for if that line had been successfully laid, Aden would have been immediately placed in daily communication with London. On the occurrence of this accident, the "Elba" went on to Canea, the telegraphic station on the island of Candia, and immediately commenced paying out the cable to the island of Syra, about thirty miles from Athens The Telegraphic communication between London and Syra, *via* Constantinople, has now been completed, and the first message from thence was received in the course of the past week. When therefore the line from Alexandria to Canea, and from Canea to Syra is accomplished, Aden will be placed in daily communication with London, and she may expect to receive messages from India in ten days.

The *Friend* says, "The message of the 18th July from London announcing peace, reached India in eighteen, and Calcutta in nineteen days. By September when Candia has been connected with Alexandria a message will arrive within twelve days, and by January we may hope to read the division of Monday night in the Calcutta papers of Wednesday morning."

(From the Friend of India.)

Our True Policy in China.—Nothing, we are told, will be done in the matter of the Peiho massacre for the present. The troops warned for service will stand fast in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, until instructions have arrived from home. No formal requisition for aid has yet been made from Shanghai, and it is not absolutely certain that Mr. Bruce will be upheld. His action it seems more than probable will shatter the coalition cabinet, which contains members who opposed the contest out of which this indignity has sprung. Mr. Cobden and his followers cannot support an armed expedition against a Power whom they regard as oppressed. Lord Elgin, though anxious to shield his brother, may be at least as anxious to prove that his own diplomacy was not at fault, and even Lord Palmerston may not be willing to divert the national strength. Louis Napoleon, too, is a sufferer by the event of the Peiho. It *may* suit him to re-cement the alliance, relying on our non interference in Europe while engaged in Asia. But he *may* also decline to interfere, censure his Agents, and postpone action to diplomacy. For ourselves we believe the nation will regard the affair as an outrage committed by faithless barbarians upon Englishmen, in which case neither the trickeries of party nor the policy of Louis Napoleon will weigh a feather weight in the balance. But these considerations are important enough to induce officials in China and India to submit to that reference to London, which is now the accredited substitute for action over half the world.

In truth our relations with Eastern Asia have undergone two somewhat embarrassing changes. Hitherto India has been, as it were, the point d'appui for all action in the Eastern Seas. If a force was required there were three hundred thousand sepoys from whom to obtain recruits. If money was indispensable the Indian Treasury could lend, and Parliament could readily postpone payment. This resource has temporarily disappeared. India cannot lend money at all, or send armies except at serious and very complicated risks. The Commissariat and the Army must alike be supplied from home, and the pressure formerly induced is felt at once by every tax-payer in England.

At the same time the utility of the fleet for such expedition has decreased. Ships have done all ships can do. Canton has been bombarded and the mouth of the Peiho forced, and still the compression is not strong enough to render life at Pekin unhappy. It is questionable if the Emperor knows to this day that the barbarians have conquered his Southern capital. The next move must be supported by a land force, and the despatch of a land force to China is an inconvenient drain whether on India or Great Britain. It might be borne readily enough for once, but it is by no means clear it is for once the contest will be waged. When we have reached Pekin we can but obtain a treaty and we have had a treaty already. What is to prevent the Emperor from violating pledges made in Pekin as easily as pledges made in Canton? He has Russian advisers near enough to tell him when European complications offer the safest opportunity. An Indian Mutiny every four or five years is bad enough, but the chance of an Indian Mutiny or a China War recurring alternately at short intervals, is intolerable. It would paralyse internal reform, and render our external policy as feeble from necessity as it just now is from the expressed will of the people. We need a course of action which while rendering our trade in China permanent and safe, shall relieve us from any necessity of coercing the treacherous politicians of Pekin.

We venture to think that such a course may be found in a plan suggested originally in China. This is to seize Nankin, hold, and fortify it, and thereby obtain the permanent control of the Chinese Ganges, the Yang-tse-kiang. That river would there be to us the base afforded by the sea in so many other quarters of the world. It can be ascended by heavily armed steamers. Our communications on that road can never be cut off. We are exempted from the necessity of employing a land force or from any attention to the policy of Pekin. The cities on the banks will be so many storehouses for our trade, which lying, as they would under our guns, the Emperor could neither close nor plunder. No breach of treaty could involve any further result than a fresh access of contempt for a faithless barbarian. No Chinese decree could seriously embarrass our trade. No Chinese antipathy to all wiser than themselves could seriously affect our permanent security. Our position would be based on our dominion of the seas, and when we lose that, the trade of China will be but an item of our loss.—Aug. 25.

As for the attack upon the British it appears on the most impartial consideration utterly inexcusable. Mr. Bruce was entitled to ascend the Peiho by the fourth clause of the treaty. He was the Ambassador of a friendly power, invited by the Emperor to ratify a treaty of amity and commerce. Even if his proceedings were injudicious, a remonstrance in London, or a distinct refusal while signing the treaty to acknowledge this individual Ambassador would have at once produced its effect. The whole affair had been planned from the beginning, the forts erected in May, the guns planted, and masked on 3rd June, the garrison hid from view in order to tempt the barbarians to their graves. These competitive savages, the Mandarins, do not yet understand that they are matched against resistless power, and with an ignorance of circumstances which but for their bloodthirst would be ludicrous, they actually compelled France, by including Frenchmen in the massacre, to take up the English quarrel. Vengeance must be prompt and final if Europeans are to live in China, if the example set in the Peiho is not to be followed in the bay of Yeddo. Fortunately the means are at hand. For the third time it has pleased the Providence which protects the feeble, to grant to Lord Canning an opportunity of showing himself worthy of his name. Five thousand European soldiers are about to quit our shores in discontent and anger at the refusal of a bounty of five pounds. The Governor General has pledged himself not to grant it in India. The Commander-in-Chief thinks it cannot be granted in England. Offer double at once for China, with the option of returning home at the expiration of two years. The transports are even now in the river, and in six weeks a force may reach China sufficient for a land march to Pekin. There is a strong French fleet, and a weak French land force in Cochin China. The Admiral, fretted by dysentery and mountains, has just concluded a treaty with the Anamese. He will unquestionably start for China, and with a reinforced fleet, and nearly eight thousand Europeans, we may without draining England of a man or a gun read to the barbarian who has deceived us a final lesson on the necessity of honour among Kings. The speed of the retribution is everything. Unavenged for twelve months the insult may cost us five years fighting to wipe out.

One strange result may follow from the incident certainly never contemplated by His Majesty of Pekin. Whatever may the faults or the plans of Louis Napoleon, there is no reason to suppose him indifferent to the honour of France. He will not suffer such an outrage to pass unpunished, and as he cannot act in these seas alone, the Anglo-French alliance is re-cemented in blood. How many plans, how much of danger for England the massacre of the Peiho may have deranged and prevented, who shall ever know?—Aug. 11.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce recently asked the local Government to remove the prohibition, which now exists in that presidency, of all trade in Opium. They consider it unfair that the merchants of Calcutta and Bombay should have all the advantage of the export of the drug. The cultivation and sale of Opium for local consumption is allowed, subject to restrictions as to sale. A smuggling trade in Opium has long existed between Madras and Burmah. The local Government has forwarded the application of the Chamber to the Secretary of State for India, with a general approval of its prayer.—*Ibid.*

Armstrong's Long Range.—A few days ago we saw the range and accuracy of the new Armstrong gun tested in a way which demands a note. Cooling ourselves on the Essex coast, near the artillery practising ground, we were asked to see the firing, and while this goes slowly and solemnly on one of them spies a flight of geese far out to sea. "There, they light on yon sandbank." Up go a dozen glasses. Yes; there they flicker in the sun, gray and white, mere specks in the blue sea air. Load the gun—load at the breech—poise—touch—bang! Boat off there to the sands! A signal tells the tale. The shot has struck the swarm—a life is taken from the flight—and this at six miles seven furlongs from the mouth of the gun! A shot as well aimed from Primrose-hill should hit the ball on Greenwich Observatory, or, if fired from Richmond Park, should bring down a rider in Rotten-row. Here is a fact worth the attention of those Austrian engineers who have just come to London to study our new artillery and learn how to defend Verona against the Frank—*Athenæum.*

A NEW BOOK
by
Rev. Joseph Edkins, B.A.

This is a neat little duodecimo of two hundred and eighty-eight pages, fresh from the London press, entitled "The Religious Condition of the Chinese, with Observations on the prospects of Christian Conversion among that people." It consists of Sketches of the past and present state of Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism, descriptive of these three systems as they were observed during a ten years' residence in China. We have much pleasure in drawing the attention of the Reader to this new book, which should be read by every foreign resident in China, who desires to know what is the condition, intellectual and moral, of its teeming population.

It is no part of this notice to write a critique. The book, doubtless, has defects as well as excellences, and like everything of the sort is open to criticism. It differs widely, in its general cast and character, from one on the same general subject, noticed some months back in this paper, entitled, "Darkness in the Flowery Land; or Religious Notions and Popular Superstitions in North-China, by the Rev. M. S. Culbertson;" but we shall not attempt to run any parallels, or draw any comparisons, between the two little volumes. Both are characterized by originality and independence of thought, by an easy and perspicuous style, and also by brevity of description. Both are the results of personal observation and of individual judgement, drawn out by careful observers and easy and agreeable writers.

To portray accurately pure myths, genuine superstitions, or systems of mere imagination, must indeed, from the very nature of such subjects, be most difficult, if not impossible. As well might the artist try with his pencil to paint the exact shadow of a shade. It may be convenient enough to speak and write of "systems" that are the creations of fancy, such as fill the books and the heads of the disciples of Buddha and the "Old Boy," who with Confucius are the reputed founders of the three great schools of religionists in the Middle Kingdom. After all, it is like building castles in the air. Every false system must be a tissue of mere stories; and the human intellect, when adrift without the chart of revealed truth, is ever apt to run into wild eddies, intricate windings, and dangerous whirlpools.

But, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the subjects, these three *systems*, so called, false and unreal as they may be *per se*, are *de facto* "substantive facts," real and effective, like those of witch-craft and Mormonism. It is not to a very remote period, in the Annals of Christendom, that we have to go back to find marvelous stories about ghosts and witches; and even at this day, and in the "New World" as well as in the Old, good people may well be shocked and horrified at the writings and the doings of such men as Joe Smith and his followers.

When such "wandering stars" appear in our own enlightened lands of the West, we need not wonder at the "mysteries of iniquity," the clouds of gods and demi-gods, and the beggarly hosts of mendicants, that make "darkness visible" in this Flowery Land.

There is in the Chinese people a great deal of substantial character and pratical wisdom, mixed strangely with sober fooleries and grave nonsense. The light in which they too often appear to the foreign observer, Mr. Edkins says correctly, "is that of the ludicrous and fantastical;" and adds, "we think the goodnatured sketches of Mr. Fortune, and the philosophic views of Mr. Meadows, represent the country and its people much more correctly than the overflowing fun and vivacity" of writers like M. Huc, who "prefer the comic to the real." Mr. Edkins and Mr. Culbertson have both dealt very justly and soberly with the Chinese. The writer who means to be predominantly comic will not give a fair view of any people among whom he travels; "he will overlook the deeper and more influential elements of character and fix his eye too much on the effervescing qualities."

Now it is mainly with these "influential elements," that the little volume before us is designed to make the reader acquainted. These elements, Mr. Edkins collects around him, as the natural historian and the chemist do their various materials in the museum or laboratory: "There is everything," in his view, as he surveys the multitudes of this empire, "to insure to inquiries, into the literature and social condition of China, interesting results." But it is necessary for him to *limit* the field of research. There are many books, about China and the Chinese, "with a chapter on *everything*," and this often renders them unsatisfactory to those who seek information on *any one* particular subject. In fact, "we Europeans do not yet know China;" we have merely lingered on its borders, and have at a long distance looked at its inhabitants with "a colored glass," as they have at us. We see in them much that is quaint and ludicrous, provocative of laughter, or worthy of "sovereign contempt," while they imagine that *we* exhibit characteristics equally odd and outlandish, not to use harsher terms; *we* talk of their "pigtails," and are eloquent in discoursing on their untruthfulness and pride, their rags and "rottenness," all of which bad names and many more, they in return heap upon us.

But there is "a more excellent way;" and into our new treaties, "ratified in blood," the golden rule, "treatment of others as ourselves," has been incorporated. Now this good way and this royal rule are, or should be, closely allied to the "influential elements," which are the burden of our author's little book. In acquiring a true view of a nation, pagan or Christian, he well remarks, "there is nothing more helpful than an acquaintance with its *religious* opinions;" these are too intimately connected with the public and private *life* of a people, "not to be excellent exponents of their true character, and too real not to demand very grave consideration."

It is, then, to the grave consideration of these that our reverend neighbour, Mr. Edkins, invites us. Those who have described China have spoken with some fulness of detail on the Confucian system, "but they have given too little attention to the religions of Buddha and Taou." Hence there is room for a work like the present. "Space however is wanting in a volume like this, (he says,) to enter adequately into the subject. It will, perhaps, prove the forerunner of one larger in dimensions, that may do a little more justice to many of the questions that here occur to be considered and also attempt the narrative of the birth, progress, and existing state of the religions of China."

Here we end this our commendatory notice, leaving critics and cavillers full free scope in their legitimate domains, to play each and all the respective parts of their high and unenviable vocations.

Z. Z.

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to your opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.

Genius is the wand of an enchanter; talent, the strength of a giant.

Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.—*Goldsmith.*

POPULATION of CHINA in the YEARS 1780, 1812 and 1842 from OFFICIAL RETURNS.

⁂ The accompanying tables are taken from the Russian work recently translated into German under the title "Arbeiten der Kaiserlich Russichen Gesandschaft zu Peking," Researches of the Imperial Russian Mission at Peking. The second volume of this work contains a valuable article by M. Sacharoff on the Population of China.

Name of Province.	1780.	1812.	1842.	
			Number of Families.	Number of Persons.
Chih le, ...	21.520.864	27.990.871	18.758.097	36.870.838
Shun tung, ...	21,763.085	28.958,764	11.923.180	29.529.877
Shah se, ...	12.804.702	14.004,210	8.201.381	17,056.925
Ho nan, ...	20,275.263	23.037,171	11.712.923	29.069.771
Keang soo, ...	29 405.503	37.843.501	16.408,158	39.646.924
Ngan hwuy, ...	28 085.866	34.165,059	15.324.164	36.596.988
Fuh keen, ...	11,980.012	14.779.158	10.845.077	25.799.556
Che keang, ...	20.494.152	26.256,784	13.854 984	30.437.974
Hoo pih, ...	16.021.060	27.370.098	11.602.730	28.584 564
Hoo nan, ...	15.423 842	18.652.507	8.506.229	20 048,969
Shen se, ...	8 237 887	10.207.256	3.308.642	10.309.769
Kan suh, ...	15.136.882	15,354.875	8.564.250	19.512.716
Sze chuen, ...	7.947.792	21,435.678	9 373.228	22.256.964
Kwang tung, ...	15.211.960	19 174.030	9.115.844	21.152.603
Kwang se, ...	5.749.997	7.313.895	3.081.586	8,121.327
Yun nah, ...	3.201.206	5.561,320	3.574 269	5.823.670
Kwei chow, ...	5.081.157	5,288.219	3.713 587	5.679.128
Keang se, ...	18.049.268	23 046.999	9,532.086	26.513.889
Manchuria, ...	916.020	1,249,784	1,193,313	1.665.542
Total, ...	277,548.431	361,693.179	170.554.967	414.686.994

Note.—M. Sacharoff obtained the returns for 1842 from the Board of Revenue in Peking. He points out several circumstances that throw doubt on the credibility of the Chinese official returns of population. He notices the extraordinary disproportion between the number of families and that of individuals. The families are to the individuals as one to two. This anomaly does not occur in the very careful returns of the military population kept in the war office and which were also accessible to M. Sacharoff. He found the proportion to be as one to four for this class of the population. He also observes that the rate of increase from 1780 to 1812 was about two millions and a half per annum, while from 1812 to 1842 it was but one million and a half per annum. He also cites passages from contemporary Chinese authors, complaining that the mode of obtaining the census is extremely ineffective, and that the numbers stated are not trust-worthy.

Dr. Williams in a note appended to Sir John Bowring's paper on the Population of China in the Transactions of the China Branch of the Asiatic Society, expresses a wish that the emperor Heen fung would follow the example of his grandfather in 1812, and cause a new census to be made. The Russian mission at Peking has now put us in possession of the results of a census made much later than this, by the present emperor's father.

(To be continued.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

222—Encyclopædia Britanica—vol. 18.
242—Friends in Council—2 vols.
243—Boismont on Hallucinations.
244—Tobacco, its History and Associations, by F. W. Fairholt.
245—The religious condition of the Chinese, by J. Edkins.
360—Idylls of the King—Tennyson.
708—Life of Charles James Fox, by Lord J. Russell—2nd vol.
719—Shelley Memorials.
720—Northumberland and the border, by W. White.
1247—Voyage of the *Barracouta* to Japan, China, &c.
1248—To Cuba and Back—A Voyage.
1249—Campaigning Experiences in Central India, by Mrs. Duberly.
1805—The Two Brothers—3 vols.
1806—Grace Lee—J. Kavanagh—3 vols.
1807—Caleb Field—A Tale of the Puritans.
1808—Rachel Gray—J. Kavanagh.
1809—Miles Tremenhere—A Tale.
1900—Agatha's Husband—Zingra the Gipsy.
1901—Lena or the silent Woman—Novel—3 vols.
1902—The Wife's temptation—Tale—2 vols.
1903—A Life for a Life, by the author of J. Hallifax.
1904—The Fool of quality—H. Brooke—2 vols.
1905—Lost and Won—A Tale.
2340—Bernard Quaritch's Catalogue.

Shanghae, 27th September, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Sept 30	Maggie	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Hongkong	Sept 19	Rice	Wetmore, Williams & Co
Oct 1	Teodora	Sp. bk	248	Gonzales	Manila	.. 2		F. Loureiro
.. 2	Cruiser [H.M.	sc-st sl.		Bythesea	Ningpo			
.. 4	Orestes	Bre. bk	317	Gunther	Swatow	Sept —	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 5	Clio	Bre. bk	470		Macao	.. 20		

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Oct 1	Hesper [H.M.st	stn. sh.		Loame	Hongkong		
.. 1	Kestrel [H.M.	g.-boat		Bevan	do		
.. 1	Nonpareil	A. ship	1131	Green	New York	Tea & Silk	Olyphant and Co
.. 1	Carl von Ribbeck	M'kl.bk	285	Westendorff	Ningpo		Siemssen and Co
.. 2	Azof	B. str.	700	Gaby	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 2	Carthage	B. str.	500	McGregor	do	do	Dent and Co
.. 2	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	Hongkong		Dent and Co
.. 2	Urania	A. bark	406	Turner	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Russell and Co
.. 3	Chesapeake [H M.	st.-fri.		Willes	Hongkong		
.. 3	Coromandel [H M	disp. bt		Butler	do		
.. 4	Windward	A. ship	818	Smith	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell and Co
.. 6	Malabar	B. str.	1080	Grainger	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent

* With Mails.

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And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Acastus	Sept 12	B. bark	456	Hogarth	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Agnes	Aug 7	Pru. sh	651	Lietzmann	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Aguila de los Andes	Aug 7	Chil. sh	482	Pescetto	Vaucher, Frères		
Albeni	Sept 17	A. ship	916	Barnaby	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Altona	Sept 13	Da. bk	380	Bahre	Siemssen and Co		
Amaranth	Sept 29	A. ship	666	Jones	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Amazone	Sept 29	Ha. bg	160	Westergaard	Siemssen and Co		
Amicitia	Sept 17	Du. bk	328	Graaff	Fletcher and Co		
Anna	Aug 4	Old. bk	234	Schülken	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	Early
Antagonist	May 30	B. bark	436	Evans	Johnson and Co		
Assyrian	July 31	B. ship	555	Shepherd	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	cld 7th
August	Aug 31	Sia. bk	270	Tunge	A. R. Tilby		
Australia	Sept 13	Swe. sh	720	Wallender	Wm. Hargreaves		
Bangkok Mark	Aug 8	Sia. sh	300	Douvol	A. R. Tilby	N'po & B'kok	cld 7th
Beemah	Sept 12	B. ship	887	Pickernell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Bentek	Aug 29	Sia. bk	700	Valentine	A. R. Tilby		
Betty Peribach	Aug 31	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Siemssen and Co		
Beverley	Sept 20	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	cld 7th
Black Prince	Aug 29	A. ship	1061	Brown	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264				
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Swatow	Early
Bride of the Seas	Sept 12	B. ship	516	Donald	Russell and Co		
Broadwater	Sept 24	B. ship	571	Stockman	P. H. Grove	Fuchau	Imdt.
Canvass Back	Sept 28	A. ship	731	Clarke	Augustine Heard and Co		
Castillian	May 11	B. ship	1064	Harrington	Dent and Co	Guam	cld 3d
Castle	July 28	Sia. sh	280	Hazard	A. R. Tilby		
Catherine	June 6	B. ship	607	Watson	Lindsay and Co	Nagasaki	5th inst
Chieftain	July 31	B. ship	597	De Faye	Lindsay and Co	London	
Chryseis	Aug 7	B. bark	477	Sager	Order		
Cid	Sept 28	Ha. bk	320	Koefoed	Harkort and Co		
City of Carlisle	Aug 9	B. ship	936	Shiell	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Claro	Sept 13	B. bark	401	Sheen	A. Howard	Amoy	cld 6th
Cleveland	Aug 11	B. bark	466	Wawn	Gilman and Co		
Clio	Oct 5	Bre. bk	470				
Collingwood	Aug 30	B. brig	270	Spence	Captain	Nagasaki	10th inst
Concurrent	Sept 24	Da. bk	238	Davidson	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Conheath	Sept 21	B. bark	227	McLellan	Dent and Co		
Conradine Lackmann	Aug 31	Ha. sh	366	Quedens	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Contest	July 9	A. ship	1098	Steele	Russell and Co		
Contest	Aug 8	Sia. sh	290	Johnson	A. R. Tilby		
Cossack	Sept 12	B. bark	586	Gray	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 1st
Currituck	June 1	A. ship	598	Knowles	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	
Davo	Sept 20	Du. bk	492	Wytenharst	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Day-spring	Sept 15	B. bark	378	Knowles	Dent and Co		
Eastern State	July 7	A. ship	815	Kilburn	Olyphant and Co	New York	Early
Egean	Sept 18	B. bark	307	Newton	Wm. Hargreaves	Liverpool	22d inst.
Emma	June 18	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Emma	Sept 4	B. ship	1049	Underwood	A. R. Tilby		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Evening Star	July 7	B. ship	811	Ewen	Wm. Hargreaves	London	
Excelsior	Sept 17	B. bark	462	Robson	Gilman and Co		
Fanny Kirchner	Sept 21	Old. bk	477	Block	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Flavius	Sept 3	B. bark	362	Cook	Knoop and Co	Swatow	Imdt.
Flying Spray	Sept 13	B. bark	371	Poll	Dent and Co		
Formosa	Sept 15	B. str.	750	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	22d inst.*
Fortune	Aug 8	Sia. bk	300	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby		
Friar Tuck	Aug 27	B. ship	662	Darlington	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Early
Galilee	Aug 1	Fr. sh.	591	LeBlanc	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
George & Henry	Sept 12	Ha. bk	338	Peters	Harkort and Co	Ningpo	cld 3d
Goldfinder	July 13	Sia. sh	300		A. R. Tilby		
Hannover	Sept 15	Han.bk	290	Kleingarn	Siemssen and Co	Hongkong	
Harpooneer	Aug 7	B. bark	405	Brymner	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Ningpo	cld 1st
Hildesheim	Aug 1	Han bk	344	Bey	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	cld 5th
Horatio	July 16	A. ship	460	Palmer	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
John Brightman	July 13	B. ship	373	Ewert	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Amoy	cld 4th
Kate Hastings	Sept 14	A. bark	445	Kingman	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Koh-i-noor	Sept 25	B. bark	303	Summerson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
La Rochelle	Aug 31	Ha. sh	700	Meyer	Siemssen and Co		
Laughing Water	Sept 13	B. bark	491	Jane	James Hooper		
Lizzie Jarvie	July 13	S.O. sh	422	Knipe	Lindsay and Co		
Lobelia	June 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co	Fuchau	cld 3d
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Lucy & Harriet	July 22	Rus. sh	729	Hunteln	Holliday, Wise and Co	Fuchau	cld 27 ult
Maggie	Sept 30	B. bark	335	Le Geyt	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Marie	May 30	Bre. bk	334	Schwartje	Siemssen and Co		
Mary Nicholson	Aug 12	B. bark	258	Wentworth	Russell and Co	Fuchau	Early
Mercator	Agu 7	Du. bk	400	Van der Woode	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Samarang	
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain	*Tug*	
Nabob	Sept 13	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co		
Nicoline	Sept 14	Ha. sh	462	Valleser	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	cld 7th
Nora	Aug 20	B. schr	165	Williams	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Nagasaki	cld 25 ult
Norden	Sept 16	Swe. sh	612	Windrufva	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Nova Bella	Aug 3	B. ship	390	Purchase	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Ocean Queen	July 11	Sia. sh	600	Ayers	A. R. Tilby		
Orestes	Oct 4	Bre. bk	317	Gunther	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Otto	Sept 23	Da. bk	280	Ahlmann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Pampero	Aug 9	A. ship	1375	Lester	Wetmore, Williams and Co	New York	Imdt.
Paragon	Aug 8	Sia. sh	800	Adamson	A. R. Tilby		
Prince Regent	Sept 17	B. bark	582	Sutherland	A. R. Tilby	Amoy & S'pore	
Princess Charlotte	Aug 25	Du. bg.	266	Hille	Dirnier, Brothers and Co		
Rapid	Aug 9	Sia. sh	400	Rooke	A. R. Tilby		
Reinhard	July 6	Bre. sh	638	Timmermann	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	Early
Rémi	Sept 25	B. str.	322	Cowie	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Richard Cobden	Sept 22	Bre. bk	637	Feldhusen	Siemssen and Co		
Sancho Panza	Aug 28	B. ship	875	Hale	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Sea Nymph	Sept 13	B. bark	463	Mecwick	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Sir Charles Napier	June 3	B. ship	1160	Scott	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Singapore	Early
Souto	Aug 8	Braz sh	884	Azevedo	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Squaw	Sept 19	B. brig	165	Reid	Turner and Co		
Strathmore	Aug 23	B. bark	450	Mann	Jardine, Matheson and Co	London	Imdt.
Sultan	May 23	A. ship	1184	Berry	Augustine Heard and Co	London	22d inst.
Syrian	Sept 21	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Imdt.
Teodora	Oct 1	Sp. bk	248	Gonzalez	F. Loureiro		
Timandra	Sept 28	B. ship	1030	Sergent	Dent and Co		
Tinos	Sept 26	A. ship	527	Bennett	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Tory	July 21	B. bark	451	Stoffels	A. R. Tilby	S'tow & Sing.	cld 6th
Troas	Sept 30	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Tung Yu	July 13	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co	London	Early
Wanderer	Sept 30	A. schr	176	King	Augustine Heard and Co	Nagasaki	6th inst
Wild Flower	July 3	B. bark	478	Bain	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Amoy	cld 6th
William	June 21	B. ship	703	Milton	Turner and Co	London	Early
Wm. Frederick	Aug 13	B. bark	484	Wood	Knoop and Co	Swatow	
Wm. Gillies	Sept 15	B. bark	433	Wilson	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Wynaud	Sept 12	B. ship	546	Reid	Fletcher and Co	London	Imdt.

[114 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From London—Marion, 11th April; Wellington, 18th May, (passed Anjer, Augt. 26); Gallego, 1st June; Solent, 18th do; Gem of the Nith, 2d July; Medina, 13th do., and Potosi, 1st August.

Deal—Choice, 10th April; and Union, 1st June.

Liverpool—Oberon, (*viâ* St. Johns), 10th April; Spirit of the Age, 12th May; Illimani, 30th May, 2d departure 30th June; Talca, 16th June; Clarendon, 20th do.; and Patna, 12th July.

Swansea—Ocean Child, 17th June; and Marie Gabrielle, 2d August.

Sunderland—Hendrik Ido Ambagt, 1st June. *Shields*—Britannia, 25th July.

Plymouth—Bucephalus, 8th June.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser	H M sc-st sloop	17	..	165	John Bythesea	60
Forester (87)	H M gun-boat	3	..	43	Lieut A J Innes	60
Haughty (89)	H M gun-boat	3	..	38	Lieut Geo D Broad	60
Inflexible	H M p-wl st-sl	6	..	165	G A C Brooker	378
Janus (76)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	Lieut H P Knevitt	40
Sampson	H M p-wl st frl	6	..	206	Geo S Hand, C.B.	467
Starling (93)	H M gun-boat	3	..	42	Lieut J H Whitshed	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	106		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	21	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 20	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 15
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	11	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	27	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,			22,368,370	15,237
1850-51,			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	25,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59,			39,135,939	85,970

TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. — TO THE UNITED STATES.

Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49,			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,			12,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,			21,687,816	15,325	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,			31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54,			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,581,308	23,735,881	
1855-56,	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
1858-59,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1859.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,507,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,			690,734	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661		211,661	54,935
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,				140
Total			39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1859, to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	..do	641,755	113,320	755,075	
.. 29	Admiral	412	..do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	..do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,435
.. 12	Egmont	767	..do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	..do	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 25	Rubens	403	..do	375,540	39,970	415,510	
Sept 1	Neville	715	..do	523,060	242,789	765,849	879
.. 4	Stornoway	527	..do	322,039	178,471	500,510	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	..do	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,689
.. 13	Cambalu	499	..do	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 24	Wagoola	549	..do	407,189	256,029	663,218	506
.. 24	Abdul Medjid	399	..do	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	..do	341,635		341,635	491
.. 24	Eastfield	434	..do	441,529	63,127	504,456	122

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30		15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38		17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1131	..do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95		4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	..do	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17		1,475

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	337	Australia			298,145

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.,	812	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.,	750	do	1,209
.. 16	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.,	812	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.,	1080	do	2,715

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